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MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

*Center for Workforce
Research and Information*

INSIDE . . .

Cumberland County recorded the lowest unemployment rate at 3.6 percent.....page 3

Adjusted statewide unemployment rate remained unchanged at 4.8 percent in Octoberpage 4

Nonfarm employment increased by 3,800 over the year.....page 6

*A publication of
the*

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Center for Workforce
Research and Information

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The Maine Department of Labor provides equal opportunity employment and programs. Auxiliary aids and services provided to individuals with disabilities upon request.

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LABOR MARKET DIGEST

October Data

December 2007

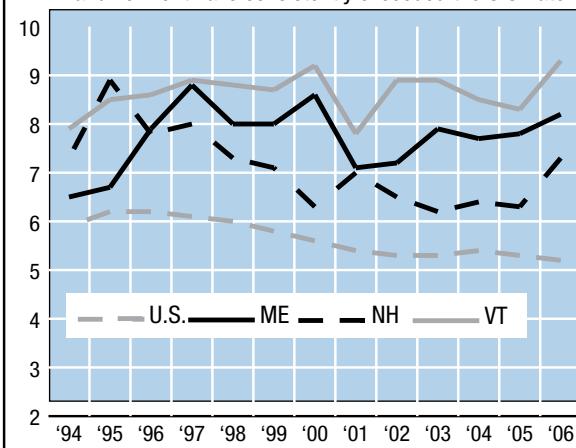
Multiple Job Holders

Multiple job holders include wage or salary workers who hold two or more jobs, self-employed workers who also hold a wage or salary job, and unpaid family workers who also hold a wage or salary job. Excluded are self-employed persons with multiple businesses and persons with multiple jobs as unpaid family workers.

According to the Current Population Survey (CPS), the national multiple job holding rate moved from 6.0 percent for 1994 to 5.2 percent for 2006. Between 1994 and 2006, the national rate has slowly and consistently declined.

The Maine multiple job holding rate moved from 6.5 percent for 1994 to 8.2 percent for 2006. The Maine rate, while rising and falling, has remained consistently above the national rate. Within New England, New Hampshire and Vermont have also consistently exceeded the national rate.

Multiple job holding rates for Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have consistently exceeded the U.S. rate



The reasons for taking an additional job are many and varied. Some do so because they enjoy the work or want to pursue other economic activities. Others seek a second job because they are unable to work enough hours or earn enough money in their primary jobs to support themselves or their families. For May 1997, over 40 percent of multiple job holders in the U.S.

held two or more jobs to meet regular household expenses or to pay off debt; similar numbers were recorded for May 1991. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) last published data from the Current Population Survey concerning reasons for working more than one job for May 2001 (see related graph on page 8). At that time about 28 percent of the multiple job holders in the U.S. traded in non-work time for an additional job to meet expenses or pay off debt. However, according to BLS, it is difficult to tell how much of the change between 1997 and 2001 was due to changes in question design.

cont. on page 8

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by Labor Market Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹			EMPLOYED ²			UNEMPLOYED ³			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁴		
	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06
LABOR MARKET AREA												
Augusta	43,830	43,390	43,770	41,940	41,600	42,070	1,890	1,800	1,700	4.3%	4.1%	3.9%
Augusta-Waterville Combined ⁶	66,730	65,820	66,820	63,740	62,940	64,080	2,990	2,880	2,740	4.5	4.4	4.1
Bangor	73,200	71,700	72,800	70,000	68,600	69,700	3,200	3,100	3,100	4.4	4.3	4.3
Belfast	13,440	13,320	13,770	12,790	12,700	13,140	650	610	630	4.8	4.6	4.6
Boothbay Harbor	4,690	5,000	4,720	4,540	4,860	4,560	150	140	160	3.2	2.8	3.4
Bridgton-Paris	13,850	13,810	13,950	13,110	13,100	13,230	740	700	730	5.3	5.1	5.2
Brunswick	34,860	34,550	34,780	33,540	33,290	33,470	1,320	1,260	1,310	3.8	3.7	3.8
Calais	6,050	5,900	6,230	5,580	5,460	5,750	460	440	480	7.7	7.4	7.6
Camden	8,090	8,130	8,300	7,770	7,840	8,010	310	290	280	3.9	3.6	3.4
Conway, NH-ME ⁷	3,890	3,900	3,900	3,770	3,780	3,780	120	120	120	3.0	3.0	3.1
Dover-Foxcroft	9,730	9,500	9,660	9,070	8,850	9,100	660	650	560	6.7	6.9	5.8
Ellsworth	30,620	31,130	31,400	29,360	29,940	30,190	1,260	1,190	1,210	4.1	3.8	3.9
Farmington	16,810	16,470	17,310	15,860	15,560	16,440	950	910	870	5.6	5.5	5.0
Houlton	8,580	8,480	8,790	8,060	7,970	8,280	520	510	510	6.0	6.0	5.8
Lewiston-Auburn	57,500	57,000	57,800	54,900	54,500	55,300	2,600	2,500	2,500	4.5	4.4	4.3
Lincoln	3,810	3,760	3,840	3,590	3,540	3,600	220	230	240	5.8	6.0	6.2
Machias	8,110	8,180	8,380	7,680	7,750	7,920	430	430	450	5.3	5.3	5.4
Madawaska	2,890	2,890	2,970	2,700	2,720	2,810	190	170	160	6.5	6.0	5.2
Millinocket	4,150	4,160	4,300	3,820	3,840	3,980	330	320	320	8.0	7.8	7.4
Pittsfield	7,730	7,600	7,850	7,230	7,120	7,380	510	480	470	6.6	6.3	6.0
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	207,900	207,300	208,600	200,300	200,200	201,700	7,500	7,100	6,900	3.6	3.4	3.3
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined ⁶	219,200	218,400	220,000	211,100	210,700	212,500	8,100	7,700	7,500	3.7	3.5	3.4
Portsmouth, NH-ME ⁷	9,820	9,780	9,850	9,500	9,490	9,510	310	280	340	3.2	2.9	3.4
Presque Isle	24,920	24,190	25,710	23,560	22,870	24,340	1,350	1,320	1,370	5.4	5.4	5.3
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME ⁷	11,600	11,310	11,570	11,210	10,990	11,190	390	320	380	3.3	2.8	3.3
Rockland	12,930	12,850	13,010	12,390	12,340	12,510	540	520	500	4.2	4.0	3.8
Rumford	9,590	9,420	9,670	8,920	8,770	9,020	670	650	650	7.0	6.9	6.8
Saint George	1,490	1,480	1,510	1,440	1,430	1,450	50	50	60	3.5	3.1	3.7
Sanford	11,310	11,120	11,360	10,730	10,590	10,810	570	530	550	5.1	4.7	4.9
Skowhegan	15,020	15,030	15,190	14,050	14,100	14,260	980	930	930	6.5	6.2	6.1
Waldoboro	9,800	9,820	9,950	9,410	9,470	9,580	400	350	370	4.1	3.6	3.8
Waterville	22,900	22,420	23,050	21,800	21,340	22,020	1,100	1,090	1,040	4.8	4.8	4.5
York	17,930	18,590	18,050	17,300	18,020	17,500	630	570	550	3.5	3.0	3.0
MAINE	713,400	708,500	718,500	682,200	678,700	688,800	31,200	29,800	29,700	4.4	4.2	4.1
UNITED STATES (000)	153,516	153,400	152,397	146,743	146,448	146,125	6,773	6,952	6,272	4.4	4.5	4.1

¹ Civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed estimates are by place of residence. Current year estimates are preliminary; year-ago estimates are revised. Items may not add due to rounding. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces.

² Total employment includes nonfarm wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, the self employed, and workers involved in labor disputes.

³ People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) they were not employed during the survey week; 2) they were available for work at that time; and 3) they made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

⁴ The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force and is expressed as a percent.

⁵ Bangor; Lewiston-Auburn; Portland-South Portland-Biddeford; Portsmouth, NH-ME; and Rochester-Dover, NH-ME are Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Augusta, Brunswick, Rockland, Sanford, and Waterville are Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

⁶ Adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have a specific level of economic integration, but still retain separate identities.

⁷ Maine portion of the area which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Center for Workforce Research and Information, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted¹

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	58,520	57,970	58,840	55,920	55,440	56,320	2,600	2,530	2,520	4.4%	4.4%	4.3%
Aroostook	35,400	34,610	36,500	33,440	32,680	34,510	1,960	1,930	1,990	5.5	5.6	5.5
Cumberland	159,690	159,170	160,200	153,890	153,680	154,840	5,800	5,490	5,360	3.6	3.4	3.3
Franklin	14,280	13,970	14,680	13,470	13,210	13,960	810	760	730	5.7	5.5	4.9
Hancock	30,730	31,210	31,460	29,470	30,010	30,270	1,250	1,200	1,190	4.1	3.8	3.8
Kennebec	63,960	63,120	64,070	61,110	60,360	61,440	2,850	2,760	2,620	4.5	4.4	4.1
Knox	21,880	21,820	22,160	21,000	21,000	21,350	880	830	810	4	3.8	3.6
Lincoln	18,840	19,120	19,000	18,120	18,460	18,300	710	660	700	3.8	3.4	3.7
Oxford	27,850	27,640	28,010	26,340	26,180	26,560	1,510	1,460	1,460	5.4	5.3	5.2
Penobscot	80,730	79,130	80,530	76,870	75,420	76,790	3,850	3,710	3,740	4.8	4.7	4.6
Piscataquis	7,770	7,590	7,740	7,250	7,080	7,280	520	510	450	6.7	6.7	5.9
Sagadahoc	19,030	18,840	18,990	18,320	18,180	18,280	710	660	710	3.7	3.5	3.7
Somerset	25,290	25,070	25,530	23,690	23,570	24,060	1,590	1,500	1,470	6.3	6.0	5.8
Waldo	19,360	19,190	19,740	18,450	18,310	18,860	910	890	880	4.7	4.6	4.5
Washington	14,980	14,920	15,470	14,050	14,020	14,480	930	900	980	6.2	6.1	6.3
York	115,150	115,110	115,560	110,810	111,090	111,490	4,340	4,020	4,070	3.8	3.5	3.5
MAINE	713,400	708,500	718,500	682,200	678,700	688,800	31,200	29,800	29,700	4.4	4.2	4.1
UNITED STATES (000)	153,516	153,400	152,397	146,743	146,448	146,125	6,773	6,952	6,272	4.4	4.5	4.1

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Area Analyst's Corner

Central Maine

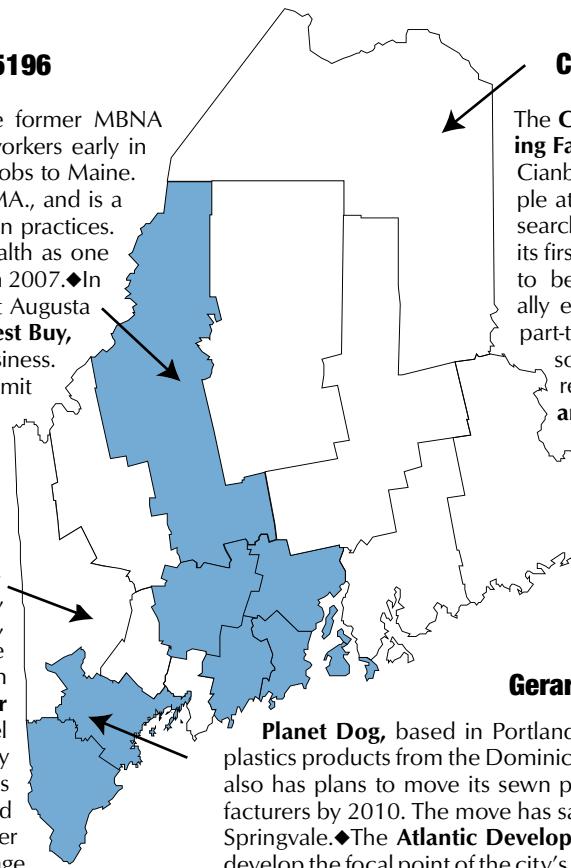
Merrill Huhtala (207) 621-5196

Athenahealth, Inc., will purchase part of the former MBNA headquarters in Belfast, and hire up to 100 workers early in 2008. Eventually the company may bring 600 jobs to Maine. Athenahealth is headquartered in Watertown, MA., and is a provider of internet-based services for physician practices. Boston Business Journal recognized Athenahealth as one of their Best Places to Work in Massachusetts in 2007.♦In Augusta, construction is nearing completion at Augusta Crossing, with **Lowe's Home Improvement**, **Best Buy**, **PetSmart**, and **Staples** staffed and open for business.♦The City of Waterville issued a building permit allowing renovations to begin at the former **Hathaway** shirt factory.

Western Maine

Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

A Comfort Inn is being built on Route 2 in Wilton. The \$6 million hotel will include 88 guest rooms, meeting spaces, a fitness center, swimming pool, and guest laundry. Plans are to open it in June 2008 with 19 to 25 new jobs.♦A \$6.5 million wood-pellet mill is planned for the former **Forster Manufacturing** plant in Strong, producing fuel to heat schools and other public buildings. Thirty full-time people will be employed when it opens in May 2008. The mill will run three shifts and use approximately 150,000 tons of hardwood per year.♦**FedEx**, one of the world's premier package delivery and business services companies, is expanding their presence in Lewiston with a brand new facility at 380 River Road.



North/East Maine

Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

The **Cianbro Corp.** new **Eastern Manufacturing Facility** is taking shape. Beginning in April, Cianbro expects to employ at least 500 people at the site.♦A Canadian global market research firm, **Acrobat Research** plans to open its first U.S.-based outlet in Calais. They expect to begin operation in January and eventually employ more than 80 full-time and 130 part-time people. The company provides outsourced, outbound, and inbound market research data-collection services.♦**Stewart Response Group**, which operates a virtual call center in southern Aroostook County, is looking to expand. The company firm recruits, contracts, and certifies sales agents who work from home. The company now has 75 agents scattered throughout southern Aroostook.

Southern Maine

Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

Planet Dog, based in Portland, has moved production of its molded plastics products from the Dominican Republic to Springvale. The company also has plans to move its sewn products from China to domestic manufacturers by 2010. The move has saved over 20 jobs for G & G Products of Springvale.♦The **Atlantic Development Company** has cancelled plans to develop the focal point of the city's Bayside redevelopment.♦The **Broadway Business Park** will occupy the space where Newick's Restaurant once was in South Portland. Plans include a health store, a beauty salon, a coffee shop, and a restaurant.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

ITEM	2007										2006		
	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct
Civilian Labor Force	710.7	709.1	707.1	710.8	712.3	713.8	714.3	714.4	713.5	719.6	716.7	715.7	714.7
Employed	676.3	674.7	673	676.8	680.6	681.4	683.9	683.9	682.3	687.9	683.6	682.2	680.8
Unemployed	34.4	34.4	34.1	34.1	31.7	32.4	30.4	30.4	31.3	31.7	33.1	33.5	33.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.7

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted¹ (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2007										2006		
	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	616.6	617.8	618.1	618.1	619.7	617.3	618.5	617.1	615.7	617.0	615.2	614.1	612.7
Natural Resources	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Construction	30.5	30.4	31.2	31.6	32.1	31.8	32.1	31.7	31.8	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.1
Manufacturing	58.3	58.7	59.2	60.0	59.3	59.7	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.4	59.3	59.4	59.4
Durable Goods	31.2	31.2	31.5	31.8	31.9	32.1	32.1	32.0	31.7	31.7	31.9	31.9	32.0
Nondurable Goods	27.1	27.5	27.7	28.2	27.4	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.4
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	126.4	126.2	125.7	125.8	126.3	126.3	126.9	126.6	125.8	127.0	125.5	125.2	125.0
Wholesale Trade	21.8	21.7	21.7	21.8	22.0	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.7
Retail Trade	87.3	87.2	86.7	86.6	87.1	87.2	87.8	87.7	87.0	88.2	87.0	86.8	86.5
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.8
Information	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.2
Financial Activities	33.2	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.2	33.0	33.0	33.3	33.4	33.6	33.5	33.6	33.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0
Professional and Business Services	52.7	52.8	52.8	52.6	53.1	52.7	52.8	52.3	52.3	51.8	51.9	51.9	51.7
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	23.3	23.1	23.1	23.0	23.4	23.0	23.2	23.1	23.1	22.8	23.0	22.9	22.8
Educational and Health Services	117.0	117.0	116.6	116.4	116.4	115.8	115.9	115.6	115.2	114.9	114.5	114.4	114.2
Educational Services	18.7	18.6	18.8	18.3	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.6	18.5
Leisure and Hospitality Services	59.7	59.8	59.6	59.7	61.0	59.5	60.6	60.3	60.0	60.0	60.5	59.8	59.3
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.9
Accommodation and Food Services	51.7	51.8	51.5	51.6	53.0	51.8	52.6	52.4	51.9	51.9	52.7	52.0	51.4
Other Services	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.5	19.6	19.3	19.2	19.4	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.5	19.4
Government	104.9	106.1	106.4	105.3	104.5	105.1	104.4	104.3	104.4	105.2	104.9	104.9	105.0
State Government	28.3	28.7	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.5	28.0	28.0	27.9	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.7
Local Government	62.4	63.1	64.0	62.7	61.8	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.1	62.3	62.1	62.1	62.2

¹ See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. Information is not suitable for seasonal adjustment because it has very little seasonal and irregular movement. Source: see page 2.

Maine Unemployment Rate 4.8 Percent in October

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the preliminary seasonally-adjusted October unemployment rate for Maine was 4.8 percent, unchanged from 4.8 percent for September and up slightly from 4.7 percent for October 2006. The national unemployment rate for October was 4.7 percent.

"Labor market conditions have changed little recently," said Commissioner Fortman. "The unemployment rate has remained at 4.8 percent since July."

The total number of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs fell by 1,200 between September and October due to a decline of 1,200 government jobs. Government jobs returned to mid-summer levels after a temporary increase this fall due to the seasonal adjustment process inadequately capturing the volatility of school hiring.

Between October 2006 and October 2007, the total number of seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs increased by 3,900. Over-the-year, the largest job gains were recorded in health care and social assistance; professional and business services; trade, transportation, and utilities; leisure and hospitality services, and other services. Job losses were registered in manufacturing, construction, and financial activities.

Other New England states reporting a seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for October include New Hampshire, 3.2 percent; Massachusetts, 4.3 percent; Connecticut, 4.7 percent; and Rhode Island, 4.9 percent. The adjusted national rate for October was 4.7 percent, unchanged from 4.7 percent for September and up from 4.4 percent for October 2006.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for October was 4.4 percent, up from 4.1 percent for September and 4.1 percent for October 2006. The unadjusted national rate was 4.4 percent for October, down from 4.5 percent for September and up from 4.1 percent for October 2006. Not-seasonally-adjusted October unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 3.6 percent for Cumberland County to 6.7 percent for Piscataquis County (see graph).

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine declined by 3,400 between September and October. The largest job loss was recorded by leisure and hospitality services as the tourist season wound down from its summer peak. Seasonal gains in local government education and private educational services partially offset job losses.

Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data

	Oct 2007	Sep 2007	Oct 2006
Average Duration	14.2	14.3	14.1
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$257.70	\$253.44	\$249.74
Exhaustees	622	553	619

* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

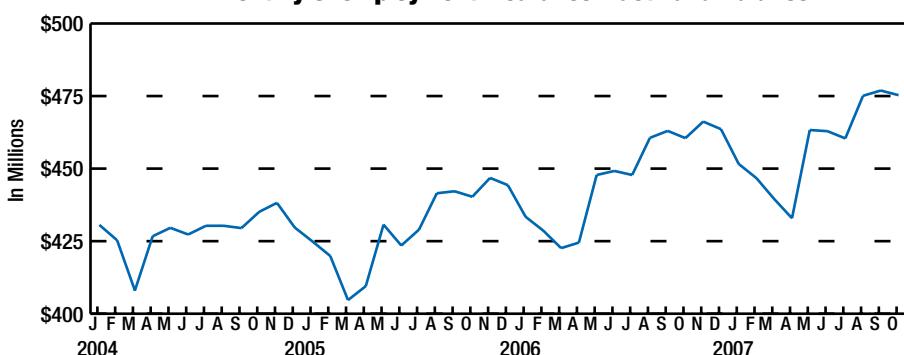
Week	11/3	10/27	10/20	10/13	10/6	9/29	9/22
2007	1,292	1,099	1,065	847	939	764	833
Week	11/4	10/28	10/21	10/14	10/7	9/30	9/23
2006	1,496	1,272	1,193	902	900	937	779

Continued Claims Less Partials*

Oct 2007	Sep 2007	Oct 2006
5,109	5,090	5,638

* For the week including the 12th of the month.

Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	MAINE			PORTLAND-SO. PORTLAND MSA			LEWISTON-AUBURN MSA			BANGOR MSA		
	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment¹	625.8	629.2	622.0	196.5	197.2	195.8	49.4	49.0	48.9	67.2	65.9	65.9
Total Private	517.7	523.4	513.8	170.5	172.0	169.6	43.4	43.1	42.9	53.5	52.9	51.7
Goods Producing	93.6	94.5	95.4	25.7	25.8	25.7	8.9	8.9	9.0	7.4	7.2	6.4
Natural Resources and Mining	2.9	2.9	2.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	0.3	0.3
Logging	2.8	2.8	2.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	32.2	32.5	32.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.5	3.5	3.1
Construction of Buildings	8.0	8.1	8.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3.6	3.6	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	20.6	20.8	20.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	58.5	59.1	59.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	3.5	3.4	3.0
Durable Goods	31.1	31.2	31.9	7.7	7.7	7.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	5.6	5.6	6.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	3.5	3.5	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	9.2	9.1	9.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	27.4	27.9	27.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	8.4	8.5	8.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	532.2	534.7	526.6	170.8	171.4	170.1	40.5	40.1	39.9	59.8	58.7	59.5
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	128.2	127.3	126.8	42.6	42.0	41.9	10.5	10.3	10.1	15.6	15.4	15.3
Wholesale Trade	21.9	21.9	21.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.2
Retail Trade	88.7	87.9	87.9	28.3	27.7	27.6	6.8	6.6	6.7	10.8	10.6	10.3
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.6	10.6	10.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	18.5	18.9	17.8	5.6	5.8	5.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	12.9	12.7	12.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	10.3	8.9	10.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.6	17.5	17.1	5.5	5.5	5.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	15.7	15.6	15.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.3	11.3	11.2	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
Publishing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	33.1	33.0	33.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Finance and Insurance	26.2	26.0	26.5	12.1	12.2	12.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	12.0	12.0	12.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	6.9	7.0	7.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	53.2	53.3	52.2	21.5	21.6	21.6	4.9	4.8	4.9	6.1	6.1	5.8
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.7	23.5	23.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	5.8	5.8	5.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	23.7	24.0	23.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	118.2	116.9	115.4	35.2	34.9	34.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	13.2	13.2	13.1
Educational Services	19.7	18.5	19.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	98.5	98.4	95.9	30.7	30.5	30.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	26.0	26.0	25.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	30.7	30.7	29.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.7	22.7	22.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	19.1	19.0	18.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	60.4	67.3	60.0	19.7	21.8	19.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	5.7	5.7	5.4
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	7.6	8.9	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	52.8	58.4	52.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	11.3	13.7	11.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	41.5	44.7	41.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	19.7	19.8	19.3	5.5	5.6	5.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	2.1
Government	108.1	105.8	108.2	26.0	25.2	26.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	13.7	13.0	14.2
Federal	14.2	14.3	14.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
State	29.7	28.8	30.1	6.5	6.0	6.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.9	6.3	7.2
Local ²	64.2	62.7	64.0	17.1	16.8	17.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.8

Footnotes: See page 7

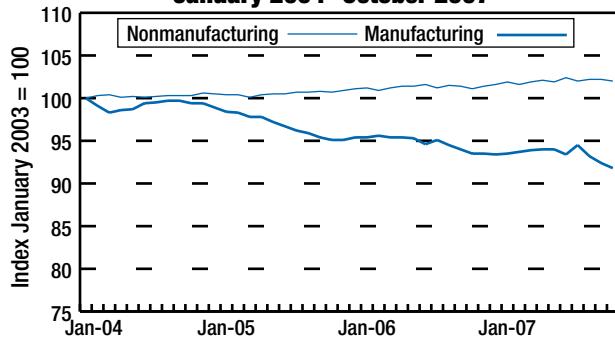
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	Oct 07	Sep 07	Oct 06	2006	2005	2004
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	\$804.48	\$829.89	\$808.97	41.9	42.8	42.2	\$19.20	\$19.39	\$19.17	\$18.57	\$17.28	\$16.97
Durable Goods	813.40	822.21	774.31	41.5	42.1	41.9	19.60	19.53	18.48	18.18	16.77	16.78
Nondurable Goods	795.66	837.81	846.60	42.3	43.5	42.5	18.81	19.26	19.92	19.01	17.81	17.17
PORTRLAND MSA												
Manufacturing	660.33	669.26	680.85	43.3	43.6	45.0	15.25	15.35	15.13	14.77	14.10	13.88

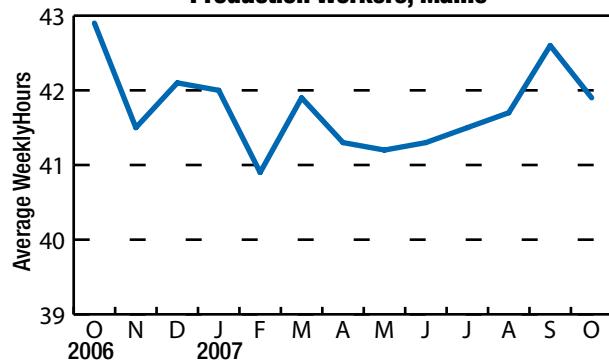
¹ Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Source: See page 2.

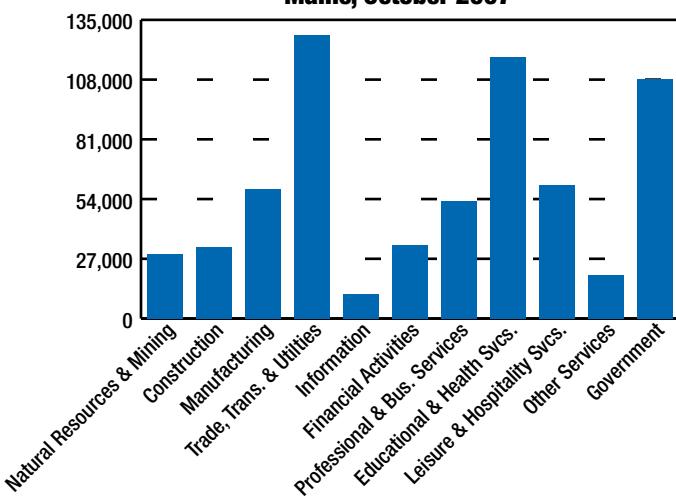
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector
January 2004- October 2007¹**



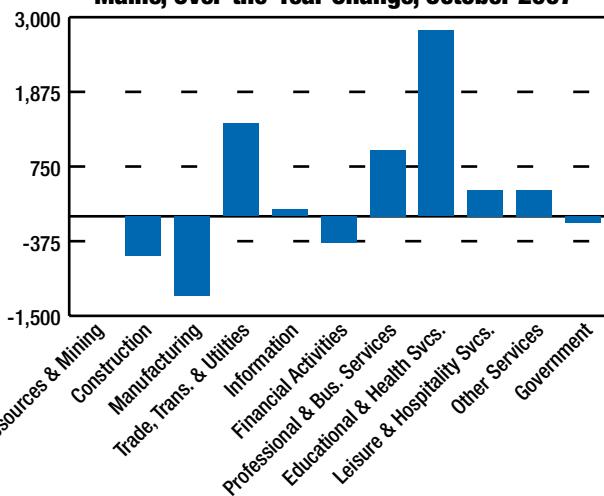
Hours Worked by Manufacturing Production Workers, Maine²



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, October 2007²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, October 2007²**



¹ Seasonally Adjusted. ² Not Seasonally Adjusted.

Footnotes: From page 6.

1 Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 2006. As a measure of reliability, the March 2006 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was 0.4 percent higher than the original sample-based estimate.

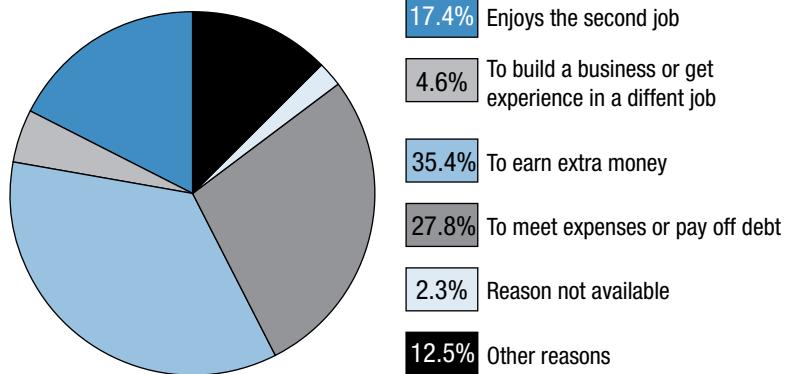
² Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

Source: See page 2.

cont. from page 1

Nearly 30% of the multiple job holders in the U.S. had more than one job to meet expenses or pay off debt in May 2001



employment levels of retail trade and many services industries in Maine, where part-time jobs are more prevalent. Agricultural employment in Maine also accounted for a higher percentage of resident employment in 2006 (Maine, 2.7 percent; U.S., 1.6 percent).

Another possible contributor to the high multiple job holding rate in Maine is the level of self employment. In Maine, 9.4 percent of the employed residents said they were self employed compared to a national rate of 7.4 percent for 2006. Many Maine residents whose primary job is self-employment likely have a wage and salary job to supplement their income.

Beyond the national reasons cited for multiple job holding, there may be additional explanations for Maine's multiple job holding rate.

Studies indicate that high multiple job holding rates are tied in part to higher-than-average levels of part-time workers and a relatively high incidence of agricultural employment and the need for workers in that industry to supplement their incomes. The percent of employment accounted for by workers whose primary job is part-time or part-year is higher in Maine than in the U.S. according to the American Community Survey. The higher level of part-time or part-year workers is likely due to: (1) the high degree of seasonality of employment in Maine and (2) the growth and current high

Why do people in Maine hold more than one job at a higher rate than the national average? Is it the need for income, the availability of jobs, or some other reason? There is a lack of information to directly determine that in Maine. Although it is possible that the rate at which workers hold more than one job to meet expenses or pay off debt in Maine exceeds the national rate due in part to the industrial structure and resultant relatively low average wages of Maine workers, the data is not available to definitively determine the financial and nonfinancial reasons for working more than one job.

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